IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Columbia.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE

POPULAR FEELING IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON AND ITS DEFENCES.

WESTERN TRADE ON THE M.SSISSIPPI.

Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy.

GENERAL BANKS' POLICY,

the United States mail steamship Columbia, Com D. B. Barton, from New Orleans on the 10th inst., ar d at this port yesterday.

ks for the prompt delivery of letters and papers.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatches.

News from the Rio Grande and Vicinity--Maters in the Interior of Texas-The Util oth and Locality of the Rebel Army in Texa:-Al Defences-The Blockade Runner Sir Robert Peel-

correspondent had a lengthy interview to-day of New York city. He had just arrived from the Rio e l'ass on the 17th ult. At the time of his de ent capital of the Jaurez government, of ult, had been received. Matamores is not yet o an event was likely to transpire. The French with the intention of cutting off that city, at the a port. Restrictions on commerce had been removed

able occupation of that city by the French was d of opposing the French. The archives of the State Disturbances are continually occurring io Grande. The principal point of these hostile demon-

Major Beniderus, of the Texan rebel army, with a bat exican territory, at a point near Gearrara, for the pur of Mexican troops, alleged to have been in the em-of the United States government. The rebel major, in overtaking Zapati and captured him and all his Zapati was a refugee from Texas. Before this rements of Zapati were well known by the who acquainted the Mexican authorities the facts. Zapati was arrested, put in close con entire guard, and with them escaped.

te troublesome to us on the Rio Grande, arrived on the Texas side of the river, produced great ex nt, as it was alleged that he designed a raid ownsville, having beseiged it before. He tired in French uniforms, which they no doubt procured bushwacking the French. His troops consist of some I the most blood thirsty vagabonds in Mexico. Cortinus dently not fancying his appearance at this time.

On the 14th of Septembers a company of Mexican sol diers went down to the river near Matein ros to bathe to get a good wash preparatory to celebrating the anni-versary of Maxican independence, on the 16th ult. They proceeded to the river unarmed. They undressed and were enjoying themselves in the river; when a report was circulated on the lexas side that Cortinas and his troops were crossing in force. A company of Texan sharp shooters was sent to the river bank, and sans coremonic commenced firing at the Mexicans, killing five, wounding twelve or fifteen, and driving the others back to town. The rebel force in Browneville is numerically small,

forced to the fullest extent. Men of all grades, rich and poor, were forced luto the ranks. Among them were many of the original leading recessionusts, who anticipated that their civil services in behalf of the rebellion would cause them to be exempted from service in the army The rebel conscripting officers did not view it in that light, and so all their protests and excuses went for

othing
All the cotton in the State had been seized on rerebel account, the act being excused as a "military necessity." It was being transported to the banks of the Rio Grande and thence to Matameros, there to be sold to English blockade runners, or exchanged for arms and munitions of war, brought into that port by steamers and sailing vessels. The commercial relations between Texas and Mexico, notwithstanding the fact of the mutual batred between the citizens of both sides, are the same

The rebel military force in Texas west of the river seuces was estimated at twenty-two hundred effective men, and the force in the entire State at ten thousand men, two-thirds of whom are conscripts, who would abandon the rebel cause on the approach of United States troops. By this it will be evident that the rebel fighting

The stronghold of Texas is Galveston; it is now garrined by lour regiments of robels, recently under the command of General Magruder, but now under Colone Luckett. The city is well defended by numerous and formidable sand work casemated fortifications. The principal work is the fremont street battery, to the westward of the city. There is also a heavy battery on the point of Galveston island, at the entrance of the harbor. At a point commanding the river channel leading to city there are two batteries, respectively named Bankhead and Magrader. On the opposite side there is formidable fortification. The armament of Bankhead and Magruder. On the opposite side there is also a very formidable fortification. The armament of the forts defending the city consists of forty guns, some of them of modern Eoglish fabric. The guns are mount-ed on cars leading to the fortifications, and so arranged as to be moved from one point to another as contingencies may require, and also to be taken from the island if ne

to be moved from one point to another as contingences may require, and also to be taken from the island if ne cossary. The novelty of this manner of concentration of the by the adoption of the car process, is clever indeed, as at the least of it. The rebest firmly bedieve that these are shave someon cambre to repel any movement by our own and have broken.

In the gar wan of Galveston great disentis action extend, which led to repen mutiny. Cotonel Luckett's regiment, and the continuous states are supported by our daily, on the ground that they did not receive food sufficient to keep body and soul together. The mutinous subsequently selfed the leavy hattery at the point already mentioned, turned the gans on the city and threatened to pumbard the city unless food was furnished them. The mensee was successful and supplies of food were sent to the garrison.

On the 17th of September the Union creas of the explured war stehmers Citian and Sachem were put to work on the fortifications of Galveston.

The greater force of Fexas rebel twops have been marched to the Louisians line, and are now under the command of Gen. Bick layler and Gen. Green. Gen. Herbert has resigned. He thinks the rebel cause is either dead or dying, with no hope of resugnituding.

The people of Texas are dealy expecting the occurs tion of the State by Chon troops; but rather than have such an event occur they would willingly

an ascorted cargo.

The Health Officer of New Orleans reports one hundred and sixty-two deaths for the week ending October 4. No cases of yellow fever are reported in the list.

The weather here is quite cool. The atmosphere is bracing, and all appear to enjoy it hugely.

A correspondent of the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, a robel sheet, communicates the following account of the Sabine Pass affair:—

Saray Pass Sant 8—0 P. M.

rehel sheet, communicates the following account of the Sabine Pass affair:—

Sabine Pass, Rept 8—9 P. M.

The ball is again opened in icxas. We have met the enemy and they are again ours. Yesterday the Union fleet commenced showing themselves off the bar, and by night it numbered some fifteen versels. This morning it had increased to twenty three vessels of all sizes, affreen of them inside the bar. About seven A. M. five of them advanced and commenced shelling the forts, but getting the range of the forte they haured off until about the e.P. M., when two steamboats have in sight up the lake; then three of the Union gunboats advanced and commenced with shot and abell at the fort—one coming up the channel and two the other way. As soon as they came within close range for all our curs the fort opened on them, and within half an aour a cloud of steam was seen to rise from two of them, and then the white flag was run up on the two. The hird went off badly crippled. The fleet isside then put sut. We have the gunboats Clifton, of ten guns, and Sachem, of five guns. They took of the Clifton one hundred and eighty seven prisoners, bestdes some thirty killed and wounded. Commander Caraford is amone the accounter of the commenced and eighty seven prisoners, bestdes some thirty killed and wounded. Commander Caraford is amone the seventers.

ern commerce are so great that there are but very few side of this military departm exceedingly annoying; and that the pass or permit sys tem is so deriterously used as to throw as much as pos-sible of trade and travel into the Gulf route. These state-ments are simply ridicalous, false and full of harm. The system of military passes, every one knows who keeps the run of war events, is to some extent oppressive nevertheless it cannot be dispensed with in times of re-bellion like the present without prejudicing the operations of our army and the best interests of the country at large; but to assert that discriminations have been made large; but to assert that discriminations have been made to the favor of one and the prejudice of another is er-roneous. General Banks desires all to be treated alike, and his impartiality in these matters has gained him the confidence of all the leading loyal men of this city and the

State of Louisiana
There are abuses and drawbacks in trade in this and Gen. Grant's department which demand speedy attention from the authorities at Washington. It is an element in political economy that a country prospers through the operations of commerce and trade—buying, selling and exchanging commedities; the greater the facilities given to such commerce and the fewer obstacles put upon it the more successful it will be, and the wealth of the coun. to such commerce and the fewer obstacles put upon it the more successful it will be, and the wealth of the country increased in a corresponding ratio. The subject that interests the States bordering on the Mississippi—and indeed I may include the whole country—is dispensing by trade the staple products—sugar, rice and cotton. When a few months ago the Mississippi river was opened from its source to its terminus by our victorious arms, the whole country sent up a shout of enthusiasm; and this was followed by an official declaration that "trade is open on the Mississippi." How far from the fact is this the case I shall presently show. Not only is the river not open to free trade, but such trade as is jermitted is under an arbitrary milliary and naval system, or rather want of system, enforced by provest marshals, cotton commissioners, navai officers and quartermasters, who is some cases demand a percentage for their interference—inflicting or imposing an incubas on trade which keeps the country from getting the benefit of the use of the staples of this section of the country, filly ready for shipmont. There agy thousands of bales of cotton how on or near the banks of the Mississippi ready to go into the channels of trade, but, to use sippi ready to go into the channels of trade; but, to use a phrase here which has passed into an aphorism, "there are seven officials to each bale of cotton, with an eighth one holding the ropes, waiting to get a perquisite one holding the ropes, waiting to get a perquisite for allowing its transportation." The position of the owners of such goods may be readily interred by the reader. Rather than be fleeced, the planter or merchant prefers, and justly so, to see whether or not the authorities at Washington will systematize the facility of commerce and

cut off the corruption now extant.

The Treasury Department, acting under the direction of
the President in March last, instituted what seemed a
good system for facilitating trade on the Mississippi good system for facilitating trade on the Mississippi river; but the orders relating thereto directed to the officers of the army fact have been almost entirely disregarded. General Orders No. 88 of the War Department, dated at Washington March 31, 1863, forbid any officer of the army to interfere with legitimate commerce in these words.—'Nor shall any such officer or person authorize, prohibit or in any manner interfere with any such purchase (of goods), sale or transportation, which shall be conducted under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, unless under some imperative military necessity." By an order of the Secretary of the Navy of the same date, and adopting the same text, the officers of the navy received similar in. same text, the officers of the navy received similar in-

structions.
To illustrate how far these orders are obeyed I will cite a case of recent occurrence, which is one of many. A few days ago the steamer Empire, with a cargo of four thou-sa d bales of cotton on tourd, left Vicksburg for New Grieans by and with the consent of General Grant, under his order of September 22. When the steamer reached

officer of the gunboat replied he could take no official

they have been able to do lattle or nothing, on account of the impediment, thrown in the way by the military authorities. How long this undesirable state of things will continue I cannot divine; but this fact is apparent, until the patrongs and stealings (there is no use in calling hard things by pretty names) be taken entirely out of military hands, the States or portions of States recovered from the rebellion will struggle in vain to resume a healthy commercial status. Soldiers are for fighting the enemy, and not to direct commerce. It has been and now is the misfertune of the country since the war commenced that a large portion of our effective army have been taken from their legitimate duties and given the direction of matters that proporty belong to the civil service. We could take a useful lesson from Great British in this respect. In times of war a civil corps follows the army to take charge

an, a rebel merchant, recently permit-rithin our lines, has politioned the proper are to allow him to bring 4,000 bales of cot-r lines, he having the consent of the rebe

ossible, the thy man control of the officer and control of the name of all delinquent tax parters of the city of New Orleans, of all delinquent tax parters of the city of New Orleans, together with the amount respectively due by them of taxes assessed in 1862, notifying said delinquent taxpayers to come forward and pay their said taxes at the office of said freasurer, within thirty days from the first publication as aforesaid, and that in case they fail to do so the receipt therefor will at once be placed in the hands of the City Attorney for collection.

The non-compliance with this order will be followed by the hypothecation of said properly, and its saie by public auction, with the reservation that the original public auction, with the reservation that the original control of the control

The following letter appears in the Mobile Register of September 29:

Russmond, Va., Sept. 17, 1883.

S.R.—I have received your letter of the 22d sit., enclosing a copy of an address to the people of the Confederate States, calling upon them to unite in an effort to restore and maintain the par value of the currency with gold, by forming societies of cittzens, who will engage to sell and buy only at reduced proces. The object of the address is most laudable, and I sincerely hope for it great success in arouning the people to concerted action upon a subject of the deepest importance. The parsion for speculation has become a gigantic evit. It has seemed to take possession of the whole country, and has seduced citizens of all classes from a determined prosecution of the war to a sounded fort to amass mosey. It destroys enthusiasm and weakons public confidence. It injures the efficiency of every measure which demands the zealous to-operation of the people in repelling the public enemy, and threatens to be figured in the property of the community. It must be the community of the property of the community of the property of the community. It must therefore, that you will continuely are labours until the good effect becomes apparent everywhere. Please accept my thanks for the community and the good effect becomes apparent everywhere. Please accept my thanks for the community and dangers which have such a communication at this time, when carnest effort is demanded, and when I am burthspeed by the complaining flid designating lotters of many who have stood all day which have complained which have complaining the complete of the confederate Society Enterprise, Mississippi.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 10, 1863. Naw Orleans, Oct. 16, 1863.
The Name of Military Operations in Georgia and Tennessee—The Probable Return of Louisiana to the Union—
Measures to Accompital this End—General Banks and
18th Policy—The Sabine Pass Disaster—The Capture of
the Angio-Rebel Shamer Sir Robert Poel—The British
War Shamer Bussard—Foreign Vessels in Part—Incomdiary Steamboat Pre—Big Guns for River Defence—
Namel Matters, de.
The arrival of the Columbia on the 3d inst. brought the
first authoritie account of the operations and defeat of Gen.

The arrival of the Columbia on the 3d inst. brought the first authoritie account of the operations and deteat of Gen. Resectant' army is Georgia. Secession accounts of the same event had preceded the Columbia's news; but, like everything else from such a notoriously unreliable source, no confidence was placed in it by the loyal population of this city. When the news from the North, confirmatory of General Resectant's defeat, was known, and the full accounts of the New York papers read, our Union people were depressed and the disloyal exultant. The loyal argued and found consolation that though Resectans was worsted he had retired to a position where, to use his own words, he could not be driven from. Subsequent events. words, he could not be driven from. Subsequent events, and the detent of Bragg on the 27th ult., show that this hoje was not un'ounded, and that the never to be sub-dued "Stars and Stripes" now wave over the remains of

the rebal army of Georgia.

The news of the defeat of General Bragg at Chatte nooga reached this city on the 6th instant by the steamer Schuyler, one of the up river packets. The papers of this city at once issued extras, and the news spread with telegraphic speed. It is said that rebei accounts of the affair reached here before the Union one, and that the matter was being discussed by knots of local rebels on the street corners when the "extras" were issued. Even to the unsuitated there was no dis-guising or mistaking Union men from rebel chit zens. The former were smiling faces, and uttered encouraging hopes for the cause of the Union, while the latter had econgared countriesness, and snobbed an I sware at the newsboys as they apprended the "extra's defeat of Bracg's army." The principal street corners were cecupied by gatherings of both sides—oyal and disloyal—all engaged in discussing the war in the light of transpir

The success of General Rosecrans, in Tennossee, has already had a tendency and bearing in vivilying the once talked of civil re-organization of the State of Louisiana. The consummation of such a measure has long and de-vously tem the wish of the General commanding this department, and his endeavors, though semetimes unsuccessful, have been directed to make the

sated labor. On this the State will either stand or fall

General Banks for the past month has been gathering his unworthy predecessor did, but he proposes

cor ratter, as a matter of course, prependerate. The cors of the foreign vessels visit the city daily, and ract special attention on the principal promonades to encatesa, novely and extent of their uniforms. The option and French officers are fated in allowing.

lary government proved salutary, and to this is ascribed the gratifying fact above stated. Attempts have been made from time to time by interested parties to impress the public and the country that the fever was prevailing, but this was due for priyate purposes. There has been no well developed case of this disease reported to those skilled in its treatment.

The United States transport McGlellan, Captain Gray, arrived here a few days ago, bringing, amongst other machinery and munitions of war, a lifteen-inch Rodman guo, weighing forty, nine thousand pounds. A brig which had preceded her also brought another of these monster guns, which had preceded be raise brought another of these monster guns. The McGlellan proceeded to Fort Jackson, wheresthe gun is to be maunted on account of those whom it mayboureer. The other gun will be mounted on Fortiga of Socretary Stanton, he is not unmindful of the importance of putting the lower Mississippi in a state of preparation for defence in the unwished for event of foreign intervention in our national affairs.

The coming winter season promises well for the prespective of the city. Many of the robel weekly citizens who fled on the approach of our army have come to their senses, have returned, and are returning home, taking the oath of allegiance to their only legal government, and are now putting their houses in order. The streets of New Orleans and the public promenades are resuming their wouled lively appearance, and tranquillity generally prevails. All that is watted to stimulate the sociality of the city is something in the theatrical or musical line. For months there has been nothing of this kind to relieve the tedium of affairs, except now and then exhibitions at they asy, and immediately opened dropped to our as few days ago, and immediately opened their exhibitions at the Academy of Missic, So great and then on Sunday nights a reason special contertainments. Sandford's Philadelphia op dropped in on us a few days ago, and immediatheir exhibitions at the Academy of Rusic, was the want of public amusement that on the night the theatre was filled, jammed, crowded the accompany of the preformance.

in the Find, oct. 4, 1963.)
inother More Forward—Closing on the Enemy—Position
of the Enemy—A Skirmish—Our Cavalry and Arellary—Its Effectiveness—Another Skirmish—And Another—Rebeis Retreat, &c.
Since your last despatches from this army it has made

ther—Rebeis Reireat, de.

Since your last despatches from this army it has made a short advance, closing up gradually but surely upon the enemy. A few days and it will be determined at what point and to what extent the enemy will offer resistance to the occupation of Western Louisians. It is anticipated that a stand will be made at Vermillionville or Vermillion Bayou, and also on the line of the New Orleans, Opelousus and Great Western Railroad, which offers a strong point for defensive operation. If, however, certain contingencies, not unlikely, should occur, it will be exacuated and the rebets will fall back on Alexandria. Vermillionville is about one hundred and seventy miles from New Orleans, some eighty dred and seventy miles from New Orleans, some eighty odd miles from Brashear City and sixty miles from Frank-lid.

and yesterday made a stand of about half an hour egainst our cavairy advance, losing several men and one unail piece of artillery. The cavairy in this division, as at present organized, is very elective, and the dask and heading valor of the enemy awais them but little when op; seed to the steady and determined bravery of these well disciplined, finely mounted, ably handled and effectively armed forces, under command of Colonels Invis and Robinson. Colonel Invis regiment—the First Texas—is a superior body of men, being excellent riders, well acquainted with the factics of the enemy, and full of fiery determination to redeem their State from its new and absurd to the old to redeem tour seate from its new and assured to the old and beneficial aliegiance, which, in a moment of thought-lessness, it abdicated. It is doubtful if there is at present on American soil an equal number of mes so well calculated for the work to which they will be called, and certainly they are not to be found in this or the im-mediate locality. Dash is an excellent ingredient in the material from which to manufacture the cavalry arm of the service; but when you combine with this untiring energy, obdurate determination, real which knows of

TRIP TO FORTRESS MONROE.

rial of the Steamship America-A Pleasant Excursion, Fine Weather, Select Party and a Good Time Gene-rally-Grand Ball on Board-A Visit to "The Sacred Soil"-View of Norfolk "Without Gaslight"-Incidents of the OUTWARD BOUND.

and themselves on board the splendid steamshinerica, at the pier foot of Warren street, bound for

anged by the dipping of ensigns and music from the els, our band (Dodworth's) rattling up "Yankee Doo

peared to be one and all quite sociable, and the ladies

her tresses and poured a golden flood of light all took us safely to Fortress Monroe, opposite which we

As soon as the steamer was sighted from the fortress Captain Morton, in obedience to orders from the guardship, stationed a little way from the for tress, accompanied by the members of the press, went ashere to report to General Foster and ebtain the necessary permit from him to land, and also to visit Norfolk. On reaching shore the party was me by Chief Quartermaster Lieutenant Colonel Herman Briggs, who introduced Captain Morton to Captain John Cassels, Provest Marshal, who kindly furnished the required pass es. The tugloat Constitution was placed at our service by Colonel Briggs, and many of the ladies and gentlemen on board the America availed themselves of the opportu-nity thus afforded to make a flying visit to the fort. The appearance of Fortress Monroe presented some novel fea-tures to those who had never been inside its walls. Heavy guns frowned down on the visitors wherever they turned.
Sentries were thickly posted all over the ground, and the
whole aspect was one of the most rigid military discipline.
On gaining the ramperts and looking around, we enjoyed
a varied and delightful sight. Hampton Roads lay before us, basking in the lustrous sunshine, as perfectly calm as an inland lake. The blockading squadron (the Minnesota, Roaneke and others) lay lazily at the mouth of James

an inland lake. The blockading squadron (the Minnesota, Roaneke and others) lay laxily at the mouth of James river, waiting for a chunce to pitch in, and on the whole the four extended was worth beholding.

After the party had peased an agreeable bour at the fortress they returned to the steamer about four o'clock, when arrangements were made by Captain Ludiow, Quartermaster of Norfolk, for all on board to visit that city of "the sacred soil." Quite a large number availed of this pleasure—if pleasure it might be called; for never did city, town or village present such a miserable and Godforsaken appearance as this spot of Rebeldom. It was quite dark when we lauded, and everything was as gloomy as Hades in the conquered city. The party divided themselves into equads on reaching the wharf. Some went to the theatre, others quartered themselves in private houses, while the balance, consisting of young folks, took a stroll to "see the elephant." Seeing the elephant, by the way, in Norfolk is quite different from the manner in which that vague animal is usually sought for in New York. In Norfolk one has to wend his way through dark, gloomy, miserable, rutty, uncleaned streets, which would induce Mr. Boole to have a holy horror of the place at the draw glance. The city looked sadly dejected. Many of the places of business were entirely tenantiess. Even the saloons looked like

Some banquet halis deserted, and the whole place showed anything but signs of anima-Some banquet halls deserted,

tion. Now and again one would stumble across a United States soldier on picket duty, pacing silently to and fro. Beyond this and an occasional straggler in the streets everything were the most inpubrious appearance.

THE SALL OR BOARD,

After spending about twenty minutes at the "Oper House," and having become quite disgusted with the "murdering" qualities of the actors, our party left and got aboard the America, where quite a surprise awaited us in the shape of an improvised ballroom. Nearly half the promenade deck was allotted to this purpose, and pre-sented a unique appearance. The sides were lined with American flags; graceful festoons of streamers were made Amer can flags; graceful festoons of streamers were made pendant from the canwass covering, while a profusion of brilliant lanterns shed a mellow light around in striking contrast with a gergeous moon and silvery stars, which reflected their shadows on the slumbering waters, thus making the whole picture one of the most pleasing that

we have over beheld.

In due course of time Do worth's string band commenced the music—

the went the dance,
Joy being unconfined.
The dance and the revel were kept up until a late bour,

which created a good deal of hilarity;-

Drunk with loud cheers and laughter ancing, singing, &c., we passed our time until we sigh andy Hook yesterday morning, with fond recollections

and which results from the fact that the thormo-electraction is produced whenever brase tubes are subject to the action of steam and cold water.

The following is a list of the principal officers of statemer, all of whom are well fitted for their positions: Captain, Thomas H. Morton, First Officer, tharles Merto Second Officer, D. G. Stetson; Chief Engineer, A. M. C vart, 18te of the Hatteras; Steward, —— Doran.

THE PRINCIPAL PARNICIAN.

Amongst the passengers aboard were Mrs. Gener Banks, Brigadier General Dwight, Marshall O. Robert Seq., and family; Judges Hi ton, Moncrief, Monell, Eird eye and Robertson; Commissioner Morton, Edwin Crowell and lady, Mr. Hodge, of the Trassury Department. Washington; Mr. Broadhead, W. E. S. Gregory, of Jers City; Colonel Frank E. Howe and lady; D. J. P. King Surgeon of the Panama Rail ond Company, &c., &c.

NEWS FROM CANADA.

Our Toronto Correspondence.

Tonoxro, Oct 8, 1862.

Review of British Troop:—Twenty Thousand Men Under Arms—Evolutions of the Regulars and Volunteers—A Fine Sight of a Small Army—The Province in Good Tone Towards the United States, do., do. One of the most successful reviews that has ever taken

place in Western Canada came off to-day, on the vac-and situated at the head of Sathurat street.

During the previous night, and from early morn to mid-day, the cars from east, west and north came in crowded with their living freight, while the country immediately adjoining the city poured in its quota of vertices, some m wagous, some on horseback, while the less fortunite wended their way in crowds to the scene of the day's operations. Never in the history of Turonio, not ever excepting the display on the arrival of the Prince of Walce, was there seen such a vast concourse of people resembled on one occasion.

Three thousand two bundred volunteers from the city

and country places, some from a distance of nearly on hundred and fifty miles, took part in the grand display Added to these were:—

The Sixteenth regular infantry; one battery of the re

lar artillery, six Armstrong guns, under the command it major varies of China and Rods fame; one troop of the military train, and one company of the Royal Canada Rifes. Both of the latter companies belong to the regular army. Altogether making a force of over four thousand man.

army. Altogether making a force of over four thousand men.

It would be uninteresting to the generality of your readers were I to give a detailed account of the various movements that the Major General commanding, the Hon. James Lindsay, put this miniature army through. Suffice It to say that the regular soldiery were usexceptionable, and went through their allotted duty as only men trained to arms as a profession can, while the volunteer force did all that could be expected from them. When it is borne in mind that many of the companies from the country have never had the advantage of battallon drill, it is really surprissing that they did so well.

The regulars and volunteers, after being inspected, were formed into two brigates, and for about two hours preppered away with right good will at an imaginary foe, which, in the end, as is usual in such circumstances, yielded the field to the gallant Britons.

foe, which, in the end, as is usual in such circumstances, yielded the field to the gallant Britons.

The booming of the heavy guns, the continu us rattle of the Enfields, the charges of the cavairy, the rushing to and fro of the artillery to take up near positions, the advance of skirmishers, the neverment of the main body in support, the retreat, the forming into squares to meet heatile cavairy, the deadly voiley from the imponetrable squares, the forming into line and firing from right to left by companies, formed one of the grandest military spectacies that has ever been witnessed in the upper province. Many of the spectators went away deeply impressed with, the awful sublimity of war.

of the spectators went away deeply impressed with, the awful sublimity of war.

The shadows of evening had fallen before the conclusion of the performance, and it was really grand to see the finshes of musketry rushing from one end of the line to the other like a living sheet of fame.

At the conclusion the country vulnuteers were marched to the Crystal Palsoc, where refreshments were served to them, and to which they did ample justice, considering that many had not a mornel to eat from four o'clock in the morning until after seven four o'clock in the morning until after seven to theme, the daily newspapers to the contrary now us standing, there can be no doubt. To sak men to leave their homes, travel long distances and remain under arms all day wishout food, is rather too much, and outbrig but the indomitable spirit of the men prevented them from empianning. It is to be hoped that on smother occasion, things may be managed better.

The spirit of the Canadian people is thoroughly aroused.